

A Report from the
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



Physical and Sexual Violence in North Carolina:

**Prevalence and Descriptive Information from the
2000-2002 Surveys of the North Carolina Behavioral
Risk Factor Surveillance System**

A Report Funded by the
Department of Health and Human Services
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of the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services**

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Summary

This report examines physical and sexual violence in the lives of North Carolina (NC) women and men. It is important to have information concerning the extent of violence, and to understand how such violence is associated with various other health concerns, so that professionals concerned with violence can monitor their violence prevention activities and provide appropriate services to those who have experienced violence.

A sample of 15,969 NC residents were surveyed during three years (3,016 were surveyed during 2000; 6,205 during 2001; and 6,748 during 2002) as part of the North Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (NC-BRFSS), an on-going random digit dial telephone survey. The NC-BRFSS is implemented by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, with funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. The Injury and Violence Prevention Branch sponsored the physical and sexual violence questions examined in this report. The NC-BRFSS surveys asked respondents about a variety of topics, including their experiences of physical and sexual violence, socio-demographic characteristics, health concerns/issues, social/emotional support, use of health services, and having firearms in or around their home. For analysis purposes in this report, the women and men who were surveyed were classified into the following mutually exclusive groups on the basis of their experiences of violence during adulthood (since turning 18 years of age): those who experienced physical violence only, those who experienced sexual violence only, those who experienced both physical and sexual violence, and those who did not experience violence. For some analyses, participants were also classified into similar groups on the basis of their experiences of these types of violence during the past year (the 12 months before being surveyed). Statistical analyses were performed using weighted data so that prevalence estimates and other types of estimates reflect the violence experiences of adult residents of the entire state, not just the study sample. Since past research suggests that people with various socio-demographic characteristics may be at increased risk of violence, some analyses examine people's violence experiences by the socio-demographic characteristics. In addition, since research suggests that violence experiences are often associated with health status and the use of health services, many of the analyses presented here examine these variables by people's experiences of violence. Some of the findings are summarized here.

Violence Prevalence: Examination of women's violence experiences during adulthood found that 24% experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence (14.1% physical violence only, 2.9% sexual violence only, and 7.0% both physical and sexual violence), with the most common perpetrators being the women's current or ex-intimate partners. Examination of men's violence experiences during adulthood found that 19.8% experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence (17.8% physical violence only, 0.9% sexual violence only, and 1.1% both physical and sexual violence), with men commonly experiencing physical violence perpetrated by strangers and sexual violence perpetrated by strangers and current or ex-intimate partners.

Socio-demographic Characteristics: People in all socio-demographic groups experienced physical and sexual violence. Some women were more likely than others to have experienced some type of violence during adulthood, including women aged 25-54, women who were not married, and unemployed women. Men more likely to have experienced some type of violence

during adulthood included those who had some post high school education but not a college degree, those who were not married, and those who were unemployed.

Health Concerns and Issues: Physical health status was associated with women's and men's experiences of violence during adulthood. Those who experienced violence tended to report a greater numbers of days in the past month during which their physical health was not good compared to those who had not experienced violence.

Mental health concerns also were associated with women's and men's experiences of violence during adulthood. Women and men who had experienced violence at some time during adulthood tended to report greater numbers of days in the past month during which their mental health was not optimal compared to people who had not experienced violence. These questions asked about days during which they felt that their mental health was not good; days feeling sad, blue, or depressed; days feeling worried, tense, or anxious; and days during which they did not get enough rest or sleep.

Alcohol use was associated with women's and men's experiences of violence during adulthood. Drinking in the past 30 days, drinking more than 1 drink per day, and drinking 5 or more drinks on 1 or more occasions were all more likely among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence and women who experienced physical violence only compared to women who had not experienced violence. Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, having more than 2 drinks per day, and having 5 or more drinks on one or more occasions were more likely among men who experienced physical violence only compared to men who had not experienced violence.

Social/Emotional Support: Inadequate social and emotional support tended to be more common among both women and men who experienced some type of violence during adulthood compared to those who had not experienced violence.

Use of Health Services: Women's and men's use of health services were often associated with their experiences of violence during adulthood. Women and men who had experienced violence tended to be less likely than those who had not experienced violence to have a regular health care provider. They also tended to be less likely than those who had not experienced violence to have had a flu shot in the past year. However, women who experienced violence tended to be more likely than women who had not experienced violence to have used family planning services at some point during their lifetimes. Moreover, having an HIV test was more common among men and women who had experienced violence compared to those who had not experienced violence.

Firearms At Home: Although women's experiences of violence were not associated with having a firearm in or around their home (in the garage, car, etc.), men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood were less likely to have a firearm at home compared to men who had not experienced violence.

Introduction

It is important to have information concerning the extent of physical and sexual violence in the lives of North Carolina (NC) residents, and to understand how such violence is associated with various other health concerns. Knowing the prevalence of violence over the years will help public health professionals and others concerned with violence to monitor the impact of their violence prevention activities. Understanding how violence is related to various health and social problems will help policy makers and program providers to respond to the needs of those who have experienced violence. This report supplies some such information to assist professionals who work in the area of violence against women and men.

Study Sample

Data used in this report are from the North Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (NC-BRFSS). The NC-BRFSS is a project funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is administered by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics in Raleigh, North Carolina. The NC-BRFSS is an on-going random-digit dial household telephone survey of a representative sample of non-institutionalized NC adults (age 18 and older) that collects information concerning an assortment of health and socio-demographic variables. This report uses data from the NC-BRFSS surveys that were conducted during 2000, 2001, and 2002.

The 2000-2002 NC-BRFSS surveys included a total of 15,969 respondents, with the number of respondents varying by year. A total of 3,016 people responded to the year 2000 survey (1,871 women and 1,145 men); 6,205 people responded to the year 2001 survey (3,823 women and 2,382 men); and 6,748 people responded to the year 2002 survey (4,136 women and 2,612 men). Not all of the survey respondents answered all of the survey questions, so the sample sizes vary somewhat dependent upon the question asked.

Assessment

The 2000-2002 NC-BRFSS surveys gathered information on a wide range of topics (the surveys are available on the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics website <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/questions.html>). Information was collected regarding the respondents' experiences of violence, their socio-demographic characteristics, their health concerns/issues, their social/emotional support, their use of health services, and whether or not they kept firearms in their homes. Since research suggests links between violence and these other topic areas, this report examines all of these issues related to people's experiences of violence. Each of the survey topics examined in this report will now be described in more detail.

Assessment of Violence

The 2000-2002 surveys asked about respondents' experiences of violence during adulthood (since they turned 18 years of age). To assess physical violence, respondents were asked, "Has a stranger ever pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt you in any other way?" A similar question was posed concerning physical violence by a partner or ex-partner, and another was asked concerning physical violence by someone known other than a partner or ex-partner. To assess sexual violence, respondents were asked, "Has a stranger ever forced you to have sex or to do sexual things?" Similar questions were posed concerning sexual violence by partners or ex-partners and someone known other than partners.

Introduction Continued

Those who reported experiencing violence during adulthood were also asked about the timing of the violence. They were asked whether it had occurred during the past year (the 12 months prior to being surveyed) or at some earlier time during adulthood.

For many analyses in this report, survey participants were classified into the following mutually exclusive groups on the basis of whether or not they had experienced violence during adulthood (since turning 18 years of age):

- Physical Violence Only, defined as having experienced physical violence but not sexual violence during adulthood;
- Sexual Violence Only, defined as having experienced sexual violence but not physical violence during adulthood;
- Physical and Sexual Violence, defined as having experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood; and
- No Violence, defined as having experienced neither physical nor sexual violence during adulthood.

In addition, for some analyses of violence during adulthood, a summary category entitled, Any Violence, was created which contains participants in the first three of these groups.

A few analyses in this report focus on violence that the participants had experienced in the past year (the 12 months before participating in the BRFSS survey). For these analyses, survey participants were classified into 4 similar mutually exclusive groups on the basis of whether or not they had experienced various types of violence during the past year (Physical Violence Only, Sexual Violence Only, Physical and Sexual Violence, and No Violence). In addition, a summary category entitled, Any Violence, was created which contained participants in the first three of these groups.

Assessment of Socio-demographic Characteristics

Socio-demographic information was collected for the NC-BRFSS respondents. In this report, the following socio-demographic characteristics were included: race, ethnicity, age, education level, marital status, employment, annual household income, and number of children in the household.

Assessment of Health Concerns and Issues

The NC-BRFSS posed a number of questions regarding the respondents' health concerns and issues. Questions were asked concerning the participants' perceived quality of health (including overall health, physical health, and mental health), the number of days in the past month during which they experienced symptoms that are often associated with mental health problems (including feeling sad, blue, or depressed; being worried, tense, or anxious; and not getting enough rest or sleep), alcohol consumption, body mass index, and activity limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

Introduction Continued

Assessment of Social Support

The NC-BRFSS survey assessed the participants' perceptions regarding their social support. In particular, the participants were asked, "How often do you get the social and emotional support that you need?"

Assessment of the Use of Health Services

The survey also collected information concerning the participants' use of health services. Information was gathered concerning whether the respondents had a regular health care provider, the type of care provider, and their use of preventive and other types of health services (including flu shots, dental exams, family planning services, contraception, HIV tests, and counseling concerning the use of condoms to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases). In addition, women were asked whether they had experienced breast exams and pap smears.

Assessment of Firearms In or Around the Home

The survey also asked about keeping firearms in or around the home. Specifically, respondents were asked, "Are any firearms now kept in or around your home? Include those kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, car, truck, or other motor vehicle." Firearms, for the purposes of this survey, were restricted to weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols, or guns that cannot fire.

Issues Examined in this Report

A number of important questions concerning violence in the lives of NC residents may be examined using data from the NC-BRFSS surveys. This report addresses questions concerning violence within six domains, including: (I) prevalence; (II) socio-demographic characteristics; (III) health concerns/issues; (IV) social/emotional support; (V) use of health services; and (VI) having firearms at home. The specific questions addressed within each of the six domains will now be described.

I. Violence Prevalence

What percentage of NC women and men have experienced violence during adulthood (since turning 18 years old), including:

- Physical violence only (i.e., physical violence, but not sexual violence)?
- Sexual violence only (i.e., sexual violence, but not physical violence)?
- Physical and sexual violence (i.e., both physical and sexual violence)?

Who are the perpetrators of this violence (i.e., what is the social relationship of the perpetrator to the victim)?

What percentage of NC women and men have experienced violence during the past year (12 months prior to the BRFSS survey), including:

- Physical violence only (i.e., physical violence, but not sexual violence)?
- Sexual violence only (i.e., sexual violence, but not physical violence)?
- Physical and sexual violence (i.e., both physical and sexual violence)?

Introduction Continued

What was the annual prevalence of physical violence against NC women and men during 2000, 2001, and 2002?

What was the annual prevalence of sexual violence against NC women and men during 2000, 2001, and 2002?

Do different geographic regions of the state vary in terms of the prevalence of violence experienced by women and men?

II. Socio-demographic Characteristics

Do the violence experiences of NC women and men vary by their socio-demographic characteristics, including their:

- Race?
- Ethnicity?
- Age?
- Education level?
- Marital status?
- Employment status?
- Annual household income?
- Number of children in the household?

III. Health Concerns and Issues

Do NC women and men who have had various violence experiences differ in terms of their:

- Perceived quality of overall health, physical health, and mental health?
- Number of days during which they: felt sad, blue, or depressed; were worried, tense, or anxious; and did not get enough rest or sleep?
- Alcohol consumption?
- Body mass index?
- Activity limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems?

IV. Social and Emotional Support

Do NC women and men who have had various violence experiences differ in terms of their:

- Experiences of social and emotional support?

V. Use of Health Services

Do NC women and men who have had various violence experiences differ in terms of their use of:

- A regular health care provider?
- Particular types of health care providers?
- Flu shots?
- Dental check-ups?
- Breast exams? (women only)
- Pap smears? (women only)

Introduction Continued

- Family planning services?
- Contraception?
- HIV tests?
- Counseling concerning condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases?

VI. Firearms In or Around the Home

Do NC women and men who have had various violence experiences differ in terms of:

- Having a firearm in or around their home?

Analysis

All of the analyses presented in this report examine women's experiences of violence separately from men's experiences of violence. This approach was taken since women and men may differ concerning various aspects of their violence experiences (for example, the prevalence of the types of violence that they experience).

The tables presented in this report include the actual respondent sample sizes (n) which document the number of people who gave particular answers to each survey question. This gives the reader information concerning the raw data from the surveys. In addition, the tables present various types of statistical estimates (such as prevalence estimates, means, etc.) that were computed by performing analyses using data that were statistically weighted to take the complex BRFSS survey sampling design into account. This allows the estimates to reflect the situations of NC residents in general, not just the people who were surveyed. Most of the estimates in this report are based on large sample sizes, so we have confidence in these estimates. However, one should be more cautious in interpreting analyses that are based on smaller sample sizes, since these estimates are more likely to be unreliable.

In many of the analyses, data from the 2000, 2001, and 2002 surveys were pooled, allowing examination of various topics for all of the people surveyed within these three years. For these combined analyses, a weighting scheme was designed to account for the unequal sampling probability of each of the survey years.

Several types of analyses are presented in this report. Information concerning the extent of violence among NC women and men is presented using prevalence estimates. Percentages (%) are used to examine the violence experiences (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual, no violence) of people with various socio-demographic characteristics. Odds ratios (ORs) and associated 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) are used to compare various measures of health and the use of health services for people who have experienced various types of violence (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual) compared to people who have not experienced violence. Means, standard deviations (SD), F-tests and associated p-values are used to compare various continuous health status indicators (such as the average number of days during which health was not good) by people's experiences of violence (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual, no violence). Percentages and chi square tests (χ^2) were used to compare categorical health related variables (such as types of health care providers) by people's experiences of

Introduction Continued

violence. Tests were considered statistically significant if their p-values were less than 0.05. All analyses were performed using SAS Version 8 and SUDAAN, software designed for analyzing complex survey data.

Research Limitations

As with any research, the findings presented in this report should be viewed in light of the methodological limitations of the investigation. For example, this report focuses on topics that are potentially sensitive, namely, physical and sexual violence; therefore, some of the survey respondents may not have been willing to share such sensitive experiences in a telephone survey. Even though more than 15,000 people participated in the years 2000-2002 NC-BRFSS surveys, some of the analyses contained in this report have relatively small sample sizes that limit the statistical power of the analyses; thus, the findings based on small sample sizes should be viewed with caution. Finally, most of the analyses presented in this report are descriptive in nature (e.g., examining various prevalence estimates and bivariate analyses). Future investigations concerning the issues of physical and sexual violence are encouraged to extend these findings by using complex multivariable statistical analyses that control for potentially confounding factors.

Results

The findings from the analyses are presented in a series of tables. In addition, comments are provided that highlight some of the findings.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood*

Women's Experiences (See Table 1)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - Approximately one quarter of NC women (24.0%) experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood (since turning 18 years of age).
 - Examination of the different types of violence found that:
 - An average of 14.1% of NC women experienced physical violence only (with no sexual violence) during adulthood, with 14.5% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 14.0% in 2001, and 13.9% in 2002.
 - An average of 2.9% of NC women experienced sexual violence only (with no physical violence) during adulthood, with 3.7% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this compared to 3.2% in 2001, and 2.3% in 2002.
 - An average of 7.0% of NC women experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, with 8.1% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 7.2% in 2001, and 6.4% in 2002.
 - Summarizing the above information in another way shows that 21.1% of NC women experienced physical violence (with or without sexual violence) during adulthood, while 9.9% experienced sexual violence (with or without physical violence).

Table 1. Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood Among Women - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Women's Violence Experiences During Adulthood				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any Violence	500 (26.4)	972 (24.4)	914 (22.6)	2386 (24.0)
Physical Only	267 (14.5)	535 (14.0)	533 (13.9)	1335 (14.1)
Sexual Only	70 (3.7)	126 (3.2)	112 (2.3)	308 (2.9)
Physical & Sexual	163 (8.1)	311 (7.2)	269 (6.4)	743 (7.0)
No Violence	1323 (73.6)	2605 (75.6)	2981 (77.4)	6909 (76.0)

- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- “During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the “any violence” group if they experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence.
- People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood*

Men's Experiences (See Table 2)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - Approximately one fifth of NC men (19.8%) experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood (since turning 18 years of age).
 - Examination of the different types of violence found that:
 - An average of 17.8% of NC men experienced physical violence only (with no sexual violence) during adulthood, with 18.5% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 17.8% in 2001, and 17.6% in 2002.
 - An average of 0.9% of NC men experienced sexual violence only (with no physical violence) during adulthood, with 0.7% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 1.4% in 2001, and 0.5% in 2002.
 - An average of 1.1% of NC men experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, with 1.1% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 1.4% in 2001, and 0.8% in 2002.
 - Summarizing the above information in another way shows that 18.9% of NC men experienced physical violence (with or without sexual violence) during adulthood, while 2.0% experienced sexual violence (with or without physical violence).

Table 2. Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood Among Men - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Men's Violence Experiences During Adulthood				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any Violence	229 (20.3)	515 (20.6)	504 (18.9)	1248 (19.8)
Physical Only	206 (18.5)	446 (17.8)	460 (17.6)	1112 (17.8)
Sexual Only	9 (0.7)	34 (1.4)	25 (0.5)	68 (0.9)
Physical & Sexual	14 (1.1)	35 (1.4)	19 (0.8)	68 (1.1)
No Violence	893 (79.7)	1696 (79.4)	2001 (81.1)	4590 (80.2)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "any violence" group if they experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Violence Prevalence: Social Relationships of the Violence Perpetrators to the People Who Experienced Violence During Adulthood

Women's Experiences (See Table 3)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - Physical violence against women during adulthood was perpetrated by current or ex-intimate partners (58.1%), acquaintances (11.3%), and strangers (6.8%), with some women (23.8%) experiencing physical violence perpetrated by more than one type of person (e.g., a partner and an acquaintance; a partner and a stranger; etc.).
 - Sexual violence against women during adulthood was perpetrated by current or ex-intimate partners (37.6%), strangers (15.9%), and acquaintances (15.2%), with some women (31.2%) experiencing sexual violence perpetrated by more than one type of person (e.g., a partner and an acquaintance; a partner and a stranger; etc.).

Men's Experiences (See Table 3)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - Physical violence against men during adulthood was perpetrated by strangers (32.3%), acquaintances (19.5%), and current or ex-intimate partners (13.2%), with some men (35.0%) experiencing physical violence perpetrated by more than one type of person (e.g., a partner and an acquaintance; a partner and a stranger; etc.).
 - Sexual violence against men during adulthood was perpetrated by strangers (32.1%), current or ex-intimate partners (27.4%), and acquaintances (20.2%), with some men (20.4%) experiencing sexual violence perpetrated by more than one type of person (e.g., a partner and an acquaintance; a partner and a stranger; etc.).

Violence Prevalence: *Social Relationships of the Violence Perpetrators to the People Who Experienced Violence During Adulthood*

Table 3. Perpetrators of Violence During Adulthood- BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Perpetrators of Physical Violence Against Women				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Partner	244 (56.7)	457 (54.9)	511 (61.9)	1212 (58.1)
Acquaintance	39 (9.8)	83 (12.3)	78 (11.1)	200 (11.3)
Stranger	32 (7.3)	86 (8.5)	54 (4.9)	172 (6.8)
People in two or more of the above groups	116 (26.2)	226 (24.3)	170 (22.2)	512 (23.8)
Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Women				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Partner	91 (37.3)	167 (35.4)	154 (40.2)	412 (37.6)
Acquaintance	39 (17.4)	61 (15.3)	59 (13.8)	159 (15.2)
Stranger	28 (13.6)	82 (16.9)	63 (16.3)	173 (15.9)
People in two or more of the above groups	76 (31.6)	127 (32.4)	105 (29.6)	308 (31.2)
Perpetrators of Physical Violence Against Men				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Partner	34 (16.1)	80 (15.1)	59 (10.1)	173 (13.2)
Acquaintance	36 (18.6)	78 (16.5)	92 (22.6)	206 (19.5)
Stranger	59 (25.4)	155 (29.9)	168 (37.5)	382 (32.3)
People in two or more of the above groups	92 (39.9)	169 (38.5)	162 (29.7)	423 (35.0)
Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Men				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Partner	3 (11.9)	20 (30.0)	14 (31.6)	37 (27.4)
Acquaintance	7 (32.2)	11 (17.9)	7 (17.3)	25 (20.2)
Stranger	7 (27.2)	27 (32.6)	15 (33.9)	49 (32.1)
People in two or more of the above groups	6 (28.7)	11 (19.5)	8 (17.2)	25 (20.4)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-“Partner” is defined as a current or ex-intimate partner.

-“Acquaintance” is defined as someone known to the victim other than a current/ex-intimate partner.

-“People in two or more of the above groups” is defined as being assault by some combination of a partner, an acquaintance, and/or a stranger (e.g., a partner and an acquaintance; a partner and a stranger; an acquaintance and a stranger; or a partner, an acquaintance, and a stranger), even though these assaults may not have occurred at the same time.

-People are in the “physical violence” group if they experienced physical violence with or without sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual violence” group if they experienced sexual violence with or without physical violence.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence During The Past Year*

Women's Experiences (See Table 4)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - 3.3% of NC women experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during the 12 months before being surveyed (during the past year).
 - Examination of the different types of violence found that:
 - An average of 2.4% of NC women experienced physical violence only (with no sexual violence) during the 12 months before they were surveyed, with 2.8% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 1.9% in 2001, and 2.6% in 2002.
 - An average of 0.5% of NC women experienced sexual violence only (with no physical violence) during the 12 months before they were surveyed, with 0.6% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 0.4% in 2001, and 0.5% in 2002.
 - An average of 0.4% of NC women experienced both physical and sexual violence during the 12 months before being surveyed, with 0.7% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 0.3% in 2001, and 0.4% in 2002.
 - Summarizing the above information in another way shows that 2.8% of NC women experienced physical violence (with or without sexual violence) during the 12 months before being surveyed, while 0.9% experienced sexual violence (with or without physical violence).

Table 4. Past Year Prevalence of Violence Among Women - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Women's Violence Experiences in the Past Year				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any Violence	73 (4.1)	110 (2.6)	126 (3.5)	309 (3.3)
Physical Only	47 (2.8)	82 (1.9)	90 (2.6)	219 (2.4)
Sexual Only	13 (0.6)	17 (0.4)	20 (0.5)	50 (0.5)
Physical & Sexual	13 (0.7)	11 (0.3)	16 (0.4)	40 (0.4)
No Violence	1746 (95.9)	3464 (97.4)	3768 (96.5)	8978 (96.7)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-People are in the "any violence" group if they experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence.

-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence During The Past Year*

Men's Experiences (See Table 5)

- Based on survey data from 2000-2002,
 - 3.4% of NC men experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during the 12 months before being surveyed (during the past year).
 - Examination of the different types of violence found that:
 - An average of 3.1% of NC men experienced physical violence only (with no sexual violence) during the 12 months before they were surveyed, with 3.3% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 3.0% in 2001, and 3.1% in 2002.
 - An average of 0.3% of NC men experienced sexual violence only (with no physical violence) during the 12 months before they were surveyed, with 0.3% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 0.4% in 2001, and 0.1% in 2002.
 - An average of 0.1% of NC men experienced both physical and sexual violence during the 12 months before being surveyed, with less than 0.1% of those surveyed in 2000 experiencing this, 0.1% in 2001, and 0.1% in 2002.
 - Summarizing the above information in another way shows that 3.2% of NC men experienced physical violence (with or without sexual violence) during the 12 months before being surveyed, while 0.4% experienced sexual violence (with or without physical violence).

Table 5. Past Year Prevalence of Violence Among Men - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Men's Violence Experiences in the Past Year				
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2002
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any Violence	38 (3.7)	89 (3.5)	83 (3.2)	210 (3.4)
Physical Only	35 (3.3)	79 (3.0)	76 (3.1)	190 (3.1)
Sexual Only	3 (0.3)	6 (0.4)	5 (0.1)	14 (0.3)
Physical & Sexual	0 (--)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	6 (0.1)
No Violence	1084 (96.3)	2121 (96.5)	2422 (96.8)	5627 (96.6)

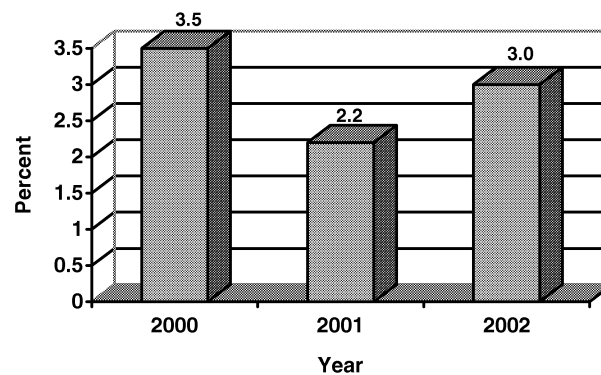
-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-People are in the "any violence" group if they experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Violence Prevalence: *The Annual Prevalence of Physical Violence, 2000-2002*

Women's Experiences (See Figure 1)

- Figure 1 shows the annual prevalence of physical violence against women (i.e., physical violence with or without sexual violence) over the three survey years (3.5% in 2000, 2.2% in 2001, and 3.0% in 2002).

Figure 1. Annual Prevalence of Physical Violence Against NC Women - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

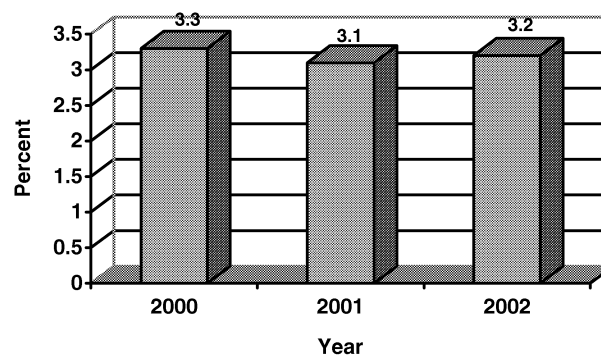


-The percentages have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina.
-People are in the "physical violence" group if they experienced physical violence with or without sexual violence.

Men's Experiences (See Figure 2)

- Figure 2 shows the annual prevalence of physical violence against men (i.e., physical violence with or without sexual violence) over the three survey years (3.3% in 2000, 3.1% in 2001, and 3.2% in 2002).

Figure 2. Annual Prevalence of Physical Violence Against NC Men - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)



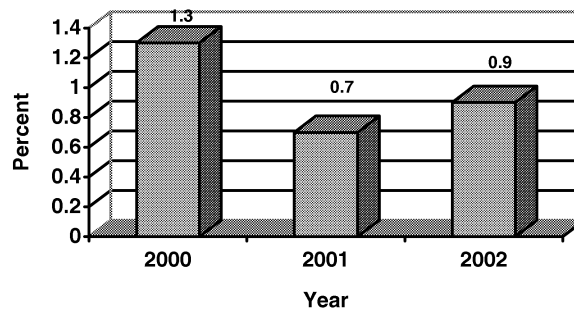
-The percentages have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina.
-People are in the "physical violence" group if they experienced physical violence with or without sexual violence.

Violence Prevalence: *The Annual Prevalence of Sexual Violence, 2000-2002*

Women's Experiences (See Figure 3)

- Figure 3 shows the annual prevalence of sexual violence against women (i.e., sexual violence with or without physical violence) over the three survey years (1.3% in 2000, 0.7% in 2001, and 0.9% in 2002).

Figure 3. Annual Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against NC Women - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

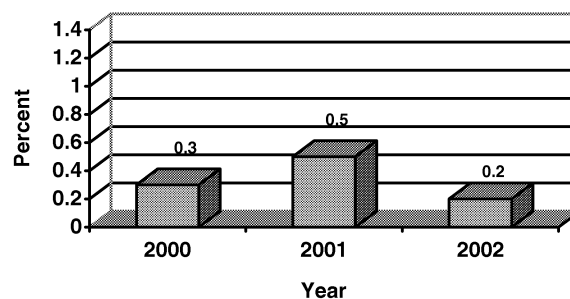


-The percentages have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina.
-People are in the "sexual violence" group if they experienced sexual violence with or without physical violence.

Men's Experiences (See Figure 4)

- Figure 4 shows the annual prevalence of sexual violence against men (i.e., sexual violence with or without physical violence) over the three survey years (0.3% in 2000, 0.5% in 2001, and 0.2% in 2002).

Figure 4. Annual Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against NC Men - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)



-The percentages have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina.
-People are in the "sexual violence" group if they experienced sexual violence with or without physical violence.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence by Geographic Areas*

Women's Experiences (See Table 6)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys,
 - 25.7% of the women living in the Eastern region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 14.5% experiencing physical violence only, 3.2% experiencing sexual violence only, and 8.0% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.
 - 23.3% of the women living in the Piedmont region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 14.1% experiencing physical violence only, 3.1% experiencing sexual violence only, and 6.1% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.
 - 23.4% of the women living in the Western region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 13.4% experiencing physical violence only, 2.1% experiencing sexual violence only, and 7.9% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.

Table 6. Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood Against Women by NC Regions- BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Physical Only	Sexual Only	Physical & Sexual	No Violence
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Eastern	385 (14.5)	90 (3.2)	224 (8.0)	1898 (74.3)
Piedmont	636 (14.1)	156 (3.1)	315 (6.1)	3208 (76.7)
Western	308 (13.4)	62 (2.1)	202 (7.9)	1753 (76.6)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-The Eastern Region includes the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson.

-The Piedmont Region includes the following counties: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Yadkin.

-The Western Region includes the following counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey.

Violence Prevalence: *The Prevalence of Violence by Geographic Areas*

Men's Experiences (See Table 7)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys,
 - 21.9% of the men living in the Eastern region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 19.4% experiencing physical violence only, 1.4% experiencing sexual violence only, and 1.1% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.
 - 18.8% of the men living in the Piedmont region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 17.0% experiencing physical violence only, 0.6% experiencing sexual violence only, and 1.2% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.
 - 19.4% of the men living in the Western region of NC experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood, with 17.5% experiencing physical violence only, 1.1% experiencing sexual violence only, and 0.8% experiencing both physical and sexual violence.

Table 7. Prevalence of Violence During Adulthood Against Men by NC Regions - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Physical Only	Sexual Only	Physical & Sexual	No Violence
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Eastern	319 (19.4)	20 (1.4)	16 (1.1)	1219 (78.1)
Piedmont	490 (17.0)	27 (0.6)	39 (1.2)	2087 (81.2)
Western	297 (17.5)	21 (1.1)	13 (0.8)	1258 (80.6)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-The Eastern Region includes the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson.

-The Piedmont Region includes the following counties: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Yadkin.

-The Western Region includes the following counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which $n < 5$) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Socio-demographic Characteristics: *Violence Experiences of People with Various Characteristics*

Women's Experiences (See Table 8)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys,
 - During adulthood, women in all socio-demographic groups experienced physical violence only, sexual violence only, and both physical and sexual violence.
 - Most of the violence experienced by women during adulthood was physical only, followed by both physical and sexual, and sexual only, regardless of their race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, employment, and household income.
 - Some women were more likely than others to have experienced some type of violence during adulthood, including non-Hispanic women, women aged 25-54, women who were not married, and unemployed women.

Socio-demographic Characteristics: *Violence Experiences of People with Various Characteristics*

Table 8. Adulthood Violence Experiences of Women with Various Socio-demographic Characteristics – BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Physical Only	Sexual Only	Physical & Sexual	No Violence
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Race				
African American	266 (14.1)	75 (4.2)	146 (6.0)	1225 (75.7)
White	990 (14.2)	211 (2.5)	559 (7.3)	5282 (76.1)
Other	70 (13.3)	17 (3.7)	33 (7.6)	335 (75.4)
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	30 (11.6)	3 (1.5)	14 (5.7)	205 (81.2)
Non-Hispanic	1305 (14.2)	305 (3.0)	727 (7.1)	6689 (75.8)
Age				
18-24	112 (13.7)	30 (3.1)	58 (7.4)	538 (75.9)
25-34	276 (16.9)	63 (4.0)	181 (9.3)	1104 (69.8)
35-44	309 (16.4)	74 (2.9)	195 (9.2)	1240 (71.6)
45-54	337 (19.1)	73 (3.6)	162 (7.9)	1171 (69.4)
55-64	156 (11.4)	38 (2.8)	102 (6.4)	976 (79.5)
65 or More	138 (6.5)	29 (1.3)	43 (2.2)	1816 (90.0)
Education				
< HS	175 (12.5)	43 (2.7)	89 (6.3)	1044 (78.5)
HS Graduate	409 (14.9)	76 (2.8)	232 (6.4)	2121 (75.9)
Some Post HS	401 (15.8)	77 (2.7)	226 (8.2)	1718 (73.3)
College Graduate	349 (12.1)	111 (3.4)	194 (7.0)	2012 (77.5)
Marital Status				
Married	558 (12.5)	133 (2.6)	261 (5.3)	3663 (79.7)
Not Married	772 (16.1)	174 (3.4)	479 (9.4)	3225 (71.1)
Employment				
Employed	837 (16.0)	199 (3.3)	489 (8.3)	3541 (72.4)
Unemployed	68 (19.3)	20 (4.9)	39 (8.7)	227 (67.1)
Other	429 (10.9)	89 (2.2)	213 (5.0)	3130 (82.0)
Household Income				
Less Than \$15,000	177 (16.2)	37 (2.7)	119 (7.9)	710 (73.1)
\$15,000-24,999	267 (15.8)	66 (3.8)	156 (8.4)	1206 (72.1)
\$25,000-34,999	215 (18.0)	51 (3.6)	116 (9.0)	843 (69.5)
\$35,000-49,999	202 (14.6)	47 (3.3)	119 (8.0)	909 (74.1)
\$50,000 or More	289 (13.2)	62 (2.5)	125 (5.0)	1643 (79.3)
Number of Children in the Household				
None	718 (12.0)	175 (2.5)	390 (6.4)	4530 (79.1)
One	282 (16.6)	54 (2.9)	146 (7.2)	1059 (73.3)
Two	228 (16.9)	54 (4.1)	134 (9.1)	903 (69.9)
Three	78 (19.3)	18 (2.9)	47 (6.6)	296 (71.2)
Four	25 (20.1)	6 (5.4)	17 (6.7)	77 (67.8)
Five or More	4 (8.6)	1 (6.3)	8 (16.6)	35 (68.5)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-The "other" employment category includes homemakers, students, retirees, and those unable to work.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Socio-demographic Characteristics: *Violence Experiences of People with Various Characteristics*

Men's Experiences (See Table 9)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys,
 - During adulthood, men from all socio-demographic groups experienced some form of violence adulthood.
 - Most of the violence experienced by men during adulthood was physical violence only, regardless of their race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, employment, household income, or number of children in the household.
 - Some men were more likely than others to have experienced some type of violence during adulthood, including men age 25-34, men with some post high school education but not a college degree, men who were not married, and men who were unemployed.

Socio-demographic Characteristics: *Violence Experiences of People with Various Characteristics*

Table 9. Adulthood Violence Experiences of Men with Various Socio-demographic Characteristics – BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Physical Only	Sexual Only	Physical & Sexual	No Violence
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Race				
African American	144 (16.0)	14 (1.0)	13 (1.2)	710 (81.8)
White	891 (18.2)	46 (0.8)	49 (0.9)	3552 (80.1)
Other	64 (17.5)	7 (1.6)	6 (3.0)	295 (77.9)
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	39 (16.2)	5 (0.7)	2 (1.5)	204 (81.6)
Non-Hispanic	1070 (17.9)	63 (0.9)	66 (1.1)	4374 (80.1)
Age				
18-24	113 (20.1)	6 (0.9)	9 (1.4)	355 (77.7)
25-34	270 (24.1)	9 (0.7)	16 (1.1)	791 (74.1)
35-44	259 (17.9)	14 (1.0)	24 (2.1)	979 (79.0)
45-54	262 (20.3)	12 (0.8)	12 (0.7)	847 (78.3)
55-64	117 (12.4)	7 (0.7)	6 (0.8)	686 (86.1)
65 or more	87 (7.9)	20 (1.5)	1 (0.0)	899 (90.5)
Education				
< HS	158 (16.5)	14 (0.9)	11 (1.3)	719 (81.3)
HS graduate	309 (16.5)	17 (0.9)	16 (0.5)	1336 (82.1)
Some post HS	319 (22.4)	16 (1.1)	24 (1.7)	965 (74.8)
College graduate	323 (16.5)	20 (0.7)	17 (1.1)	1561 (81.7)
Marital Status				
Married	538 (14.6)	31 (0.8)	27 (0.7)	2898 (84.0)
Not married	569 (23.5)	37 (1.1)	41 (1.8)	1682 (73.7)
Employment				
Employed	841 (18.7)	42 (0.8)	51 (1.1)	3105 (79.4)
Unemployed	58 (28.7)	3 (1.0)	3 (3.4)	139 (66.8)
Other	212 (13.7)	23 (1.1)	14 (0.8)	1336 (84.4)
Household Income				
Less than \$15,000	96 (17.9)	7 (1.1)	8 (2.3)	350 (78.6)
\$15,000-24,999	185 (21.3)	13 (1.4)	14 (1.0)	648 (76.3)
\$25,000-34,999	153 (17.5)	12 (1.1)	10 (1.7)	618 (79.7)
\$35,000-49,999	182 (18.1)	6 (0.5)	14 (1.2)	765 (80.2)
\$50,000 or more	334 (16.9)	13 (0.7)	16 (0.9)	1404 (81.6)
Number of Children in the Household				
None	721 (17.0)	53 (1.0)	46 (1.0)	3098 (81.0)
One	170 (18.8)	9 (1.0)	9 (1.2)	631 (78.9)
Two	158 (20.6)	3 (0.6)	7 (0.6)	615 (78.2)
Three	49 (17.3)	1 (0.1)	5 (3.3)	187 (79.3)
Four	12 (26.7)	2 (3.0)	1 (1.1)	38 (69.3)
Five or more	1 (1.1)	0 (--)	0 (--)	16 (98.9)

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-The "other" employment category includes homemakers, students, retirees, and those unable to work.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Perceived Overall Quality of Health*

Women's Experiences (See Table 10)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, the odds of women characterizing their health as being "fair or poor," rather than "excellent, very good, or good," were:
 - Greater among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood (26.7% vs. 18.8%, respectively; OR=1.6, 95% CI=1.2-2.1).

Table 10. Perceived Overall Health: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

Perceived Overall Quality of Health			
	Fair or Poor	Excellent, Very Good, Good	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	278 (19.1)	1052 (80.9)	1.1 (0.8-1.3)
Sexual Only	60 (18.6)	245 (81.4)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)
Physical & Sexual	180 (26.7)	563 (73.3)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)
No Violence	1286 (18.8)	5612 (81.2)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval; "No violence" and "Excellent, Very good, Good" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Perceived Overall Quality of Health*

Men's Experiences (See Table 11)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, the odds of men characterizing their health as being "fair or poor," rather than "excellent, very good, or good," were:
 - Greater among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (21.4% vs. 16.8%, respectively; OR=1.4, 95% CI=0.6-3.1).

Table 11. Perceived Overall Health: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Perceived Overall Quality of Health		
	Fair or Poor	Excellent, Very Good, Good	OR (95% CI)
	n (%)	n (%)	
Physical Only	191 (16.4)	921 (83.6)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)
Sexual Only	14 (15.5)	4 (84.5)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)
Physical & Sexual	13 (21.4)	55 (78.6)	1.4 (0.6-3.1)
No Violence	775 (16.8)	3795 (83.3)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval; "No violence" and "Excellent, Very good, Good" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days When Physical and Mental Health Was Not Good*

Women's Experiences (See Table 12)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which women's physical health was not good:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between women with various violence experiences during adulthood, with women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (6.3 days), followed by women who had experienced physical violence only (4.9 days), women who had experienced sexual violence only (4.6 days), and women who had not experienced violence (4.0 days).
- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which women's mental health was not good:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between women with various violence experiences during adulthood, with women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (7.5 days), followed by women who had experienced sexual violence only (5.2 days), women who had experienced physical violence only (4.9 days), and women who had not experienced violence (2.8 days).

Table 12. Number of Days in the Past Month When Health Was Not Good: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Days Physical Health Was Not Good			Days Mental Health Was Not Good		
	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	1320	4.9 (0.4)	F=266.76, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	1299	4.9 (0.4)	F=230.41, df=4 (p < 0.0001)
Sexual Only	303	4.6 (0.6)		303	5.2 (0.7)	
Physical & Sexual	735	6.3 (0.6)		726	7.5 (0.6)	
No Violence	6754	4.0 (0.2)		6781	2.8 (0.1)	

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -Questions concerning the number of days during which health was not good were not asked in 2002.
 -Means and standard errors (SE) have been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days When Physical and Mental Health Was Not Good*

Men's Experiences (See Table 13)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which men's physical health was not good:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between men with various violence experiences during adulthood, with men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (3.8 days), followed by men who had experienced physical violence only (3.5 days), men who had not experienced violence (2.8 days), and men who experienced sexual violence only (1.8 days).
- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which men's mental health was not good:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between men with various violence experiences during adulthood, with men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (5.1 days), followed by men who had experienced physical violence only (3.4 days), men who had not experienced violence (1.6 days), and men who experienced sexual violence only (1.5 days).

Table 13. Number of Days in the Past Month When Health Was Not Good: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Days Physical Health Was Not Good			Days Mental Health Was Not Good		
	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	1101	3.5 (0.3)	F=130.72, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	1095	3.4 (0.3)	F=82.02, df=4 (p < 0.0001)
Sexual Only	67	1.8 (0.7)		68	1.5 (0.5)	
Physical & Sexual	68	3.8 (1.0)		65	5.1 (1.4)	
No Violence	4541	2.8 (0.1)		4531	1.6 (0.1)	

- Questions concerning the number of days during which health was not good were not asked in 2002.
- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- Means and standard errors (SE) have been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- “During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested*

Women's Experiences (See Table 14)

- Based on the year 2000 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which women felt sad, blue, or depressed:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between women with various violence experiences during adulthood, with women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (6.4 days), followed by women who had experienced physical violence only (5.7 days), women who had experienced sexual violence only (4.7 days), and women who had not experienced violence (2.7 days).
- Based on the year 2000 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which women felt worried, tense, or anxious:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between women with various violence experiences during adulthood, with women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (11.0 days), followed by women who had experienced sexual violence only (7.9 days), women who had experienced physical violence only (7.7 days), and women who had not experienced violence (4.2 days).
- Based on the year 2000 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which women did not get enough rest or sleep:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between women with various violence experiences during adulthood, with women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (13.7 days), followed by women who had experienced physical violence only (11.9 days), women who had experienced sexual violence only (10.5 days), and women who had not experienced violence (7.7 days).

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested*

Table 14. Number of Days in the Past Month Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000)

	Days Sad, Blue, or Depressed			Days Worried, Tense, or Anxious			Days Without Enough Rest/Sleep		
	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	261	5.7 (0.6)	F=104.82, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	261	7.7 (0.7)	F=156.46, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	264	11.9 (0.9)	F=270.77, df=4 (p < 0.0001)
Sexual Only	67	4.7 (1.0)		69	7.9 (1.4)		69	10.5 (1.6)	
Physical & Sexual	162	6.4 (0.7)		162	11.0 (1.0)		162	13.7 (1.0)	
No Violence	1280	2.7 (0.2)		1278	4.2 (0.2)		1298	7.7 (0.3)	

- Questions concerning the above topics were not asked in 2001 or 2002.
- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- Means and standard errors (SE) have been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- "During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested*

Men's Experiences (See Table 15)

- Based on the year 2000 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which men felt sad, blue, or depressed:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between men with various violence experiences during adulthood, with men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (6.8 days), followed by men who had experienced physical violence only (4.4 days), men who had experienced sexual violence only (1.8 days), and men who had not experienced violence (1.7 days).
- Based on the year 2000 surveys, the mean number days in the past month during which men felt worried, tense, or anxious:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between men with various violence experiences during adulthood, with men who had experienced physical violence only having the greatest mean number of such days (9.1 days), followed by men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence (7.5 days), men who had experienced sexual violence only (3.4 days), and men who had not experienced violence (3.3 days).
- Based on the year 2000-2001, the mean number days in the past month during which men did not get enough rest or sleep:
 - Differed significantly ($p < 0.0001$) between men with various violence experiences during adulthood, with men who had experienced both physical and sexual violence having the greatest mean number of such days (14.9 days), followed by men who had experienced physical violence only (11.7 days), men who had experienced sexual violence only (10.9 days), and men who had not experienced violence (7.1 days).

Health Concerns and Issues: *Days Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested*

**Table 15. Number of Days in Past Month Feeling Sad, Worried, and Unrested:
Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men
Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000)**

	Days Sad, Blue, or Depressed			Days Worried, Tense, or Anxious			Days Without Enough Rest/Sleep		
	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)	n	Mean (SE)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	202	4.4 (0.6)	F=43.08, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	204	9.1 (0.9)	F=74.08, df=4 (p < 0.0001)	203	11.7 (1.1)	F=132.08, df=4 (p < 0.0001)
Sexual Only	9	1.8 (1.4)		9	3.4 (1.4)		9	10.9 (4.4)	
Physical & Sexual	14	6.8 (3.3)		13	7.5 (1.8)		14	14.9 (3.6)	
No Violence	871	1.7 (0.2)		870	3.3 (0.3)		873	7.1 (0.4)	

-Questions concerning the above topics were not asked in 2001 or 2002.
 -The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 - Means and standard errors (SE) have been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
 -Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates and statistical tests.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Alcohol Use*

Women's Experiences (See Table 16)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys:
 - Compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of alcohol use in the past month (30 days) were:
 - Greater among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (44.8% vs. 29.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.9, 95% CI=1.5-2.5).
 - Greater among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (39.6% vs. 29.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.6, 95% CI=1.3-1.9).
 - Compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of drinking more than 1 drink on days when alcohol was consumed during the past month (30 days) were:
 - Twice as great among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (5.7% vs. 2.1% of the no violence group; OR=2.8, 95% CI=1.6-5.1).
 - Twice as great among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (4.6% vs. 2.1% of the no violence group; OR=2.2, 95% CI=1.2-4.3).
 - Compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of drinking 5 or more drinks on at least 1 occasion during the past month (30 days) were:
 - Twice as great among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (8.3% vs. 3.9% of the no violence group; OR=2.2, 95% CI=1.4-3.6).
 - Greater among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (6.6% vs. 3.9% of the no violence group; OR=1.8, 95% CI=1.2-2.6).

Health Concerns and Issues: *Alcohol Use*

Table 16. Alcohol Consumption: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Drank In the Past 30 Days			More than 1 Drink Per Day			5 or More Drinks on At Least 1 Occasion		
	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	435 (39.6)	621 (60.4)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	54 (4.6)	998 (95.4)	2.2 (1.2-4.3)	79 (6.6)	975 (93.4)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)
Sexual Only	105 (33.5)	133 (66.5)	1.2 (0.8-1.8)	10 (2.6)	227 (97.4)	1.2 (0.5-3.3)	13 (3.3)	225 (96.7)	0.8 (0.3-2.4)
Physical & Sexual	248 (44.8)	328 (55.2)	1.9 (1.5-2.5)	29 (5.7)	545 (94.3)	2.8 (1.6-5.1)	48 (8.3)	526 (91.7)	2.2 (1.4-3.6)
No Violence	1816 (29.4)	3728 (70.6)	Referent	137 (2.1)	5392 (97.9)	Referent	199 (3.9)	5334 (96.1)	Referent

-Questions on alcohol consumption were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Alcohol Use*

Men's Experiences (See Table 17)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys:
 - Compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of alcohol use in the past month (30 days) were:
 - Greater among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (62.9% vs. 49.5% of the no violence group; OR=1.7, 95% CI=1.4-2.2).
 - Greater among men who experienced sexual violence only, however, this difference did not reach statistical significance (65.3% vs. 49.5% of the no violence group; OR=1.9, 95% CI=0.9-4.2).
 - Compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of drinking more than 2 drinks per day on days when alcohol was consumed during the past month (30 days) were:
 - Greater among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (7.4% vs. 4.1% of the no violence group; OR=1.9, 95% CI=1.2-2.9).
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (0.4% vs. 4.1% of the no violence group; OR=0.1, 95% CI=0.0-0.4).
 - Compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of drinking 5 or more drinks on at least 1 occasion during the past month (30 days) were:
 - Twice as great among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (29.1% vs. 14.0% of the no violence group; OR=2.5, 95% CI=1.9-3.3).

Health Concerns and Issues: *Alcohol Use*

Table 17. Alcohol Consumption: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Drank In the Past 30 Days			More than 2 Drinks Per Day			5 or More Drinks on At Least 1 Occasion		
	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	570 (62.9)	323 (37.1)	1.7 (1.4-2.2)	73 (7.4)	812 (92.6)	1.9 (1.2-2.9)	250 (29.1)	635 (70.9)	2.5 (1.9-3.3)
Sexual Only	33 (65.3)	25 (34.7)	1.9 (0.9-4.2)	5 (6.3)	53 (93.7)	1.6 (0.6-4.4)	10 (18.1)	47 (81.9)	1.4 (0.5-3.4)
Physical & Sexual	31 (46.9)	23 (53.2)	0.9 (0.4-2.0)	2 (0.4)	51 (99.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	9 (15.1)	44 (84.9)	1.1 (0.4-3.0)
No Violence	1872 (49.5)	1787 (50.5)	Referent	135 (4.1)	3501 (95.9)	Referent	459 (14.0)	3166 (86.0)	Referent

-Questions on alcohol consumption were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Body Mass Index*

Women's Experiences (See Table 18)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of being overweight/obese were:
 - Significantly greater among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (57.4% vs. 49.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.4, 95% CI=1.2-1.6).
 - Significantly greater among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (56.7% vs. 49.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.3, 95% CI=1.1-1.7).
 - Somewhat greater among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (55.5% vs. 49.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.3, 95% CI=0.9-1.8).

Table 18. Body Mass Index: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Body Mass Index		
	Overweight or Obese	Normal or Underweight	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	682 (57.4)	582 (42.6)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)
Sexual Only	144 (55.5)	147 (44.5)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)
Physical & Sexual	387 (56.7)	325 (43.3)	1.3 (1.1-1.7)
No Violence	3163 (49.4)	3183 (50.6)	Referent

- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- "During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "normal/underweight" categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Body Mass Index*

Men's Experiences (See Table 19)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of being overweight/obese were:
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence only during adulthood (46.1% vs. 67.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.4, 95% CI=0.2-0.8).
 - Somewhat smaller among men who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (57.5% vs. 67.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.7, 95% CI=0.3-1.3).

Table 19. Body Mass Index: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Body Mass Index		
	Overweight or Obese	Normal or Underweight	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	728 (67.1)	365 (32.9)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
Sexual Only	37 (57.5)	29 (42.5)	0.7 (0.3-1.3)
Physical & Sexual	36 (46.1)	31 (53.9)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)
No Violence	2981 (67.4)	1509 (32.6)	Referent

- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- "During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "normal/underweight" categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Activity Limitations*

Women's Experiences (See Table 20)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having activity limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional problems were:
 - Twice as great among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence only during adulthood (29.1% vs. 16.0% of the no violence group; OR=2.2, 95% CI=1.7-2.8).
 - Greater among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (22.1% vs. 16.0% of the no violence group; OR=1.5, 95% CI=1.2-1.8).

Table 20. Activity Limitations: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Activity Limitations Due to Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	315 (22.1)	1015 (77.9)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)
Sexual Only	65 (17.3)	243 (82.7)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)
Physical & Sexual	230 (29.1)	511 (70.9)	2.2 (1.7-2.8)
No Violence	1157 (16.0)	5737 (84.0)	Referent

-Questions concerning activity limitations were not asked in 2002.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Concerns and Issues: *Activity Limitations*

Men's Experiences (See Table 21)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having activity limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional problems were:
 - Greater among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (19.7% vs. 13.0% of the no violence group; OR=1.6, 95% CI=1.3-2.1).
 - Greater among those who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (18.6% vs. 13.0% of the no violence group; OR=1.5, 95% CI=0.7-3.2).

Table 21. Activity Limitations: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Activity Limitations Due to Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	233 (19.7)	875 (80.3)	1.6 (1.3-2.1)
Sexual Only	10 (13.7)	58 (86.3)	1.1 (0.4-2.5)
Physical & Sexual	19 (18.6)	49 (81.4)	1.5 (0.7-3.2)
No Violence	662 (13.0)	3922 (87.0)	Referent

-Questions concerning activity limitations were not asked in 2002.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Social and Emotional Support

Women's Experiences (See Table 22)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of rarely or never receiving social/emotional support were:
 - Three times greater among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood (12.8% vs. 3.8% of the no violence group; OR=3.7, 95% CI=1.8-7.6).
 - Twice as great among those who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (10.2% vs. 3.8% of the no violence group; OR=2.8, 95% CI=1.7-4.6).
 - Twice as great among those who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (8.1% vs. 3.8% of no violence group; OR=2.2; 95% CI=1.4-3.5).

Table 22. Social/Emotional Support: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Receive Social and Emotional Support		
	Rarely or Never	Always, Usually, Sometimes	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	46 (8.1)	493 (91.9)	2.2 (1.4-3.5)
Sexual Only	14 (12.8)	122 (87.2)	3.7 (1.8-7.6)
Physical & Sexual	41 (10.2)	293 (89.9)	2.8 (1.7-4.6)
No Violence	126 (3.8)	2498 (96.2)	Referent

-Questions concerning social support were not asked in 2002.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “always, usually, sometimes” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Social and Emotional Support

Men's Experiences (See Table 23)

- Based on the 2000-2001 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of rarely or never receiving social/emotional support were:
 - Four times greater among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (21.9% vs. 5.7% of the no violence group; OR=4.7, 95% CI=1.8-12.0).
 - Twice as great among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (10.5% vs. 5.7% of the no violence group; OR=2.0, 95% CI=1.2-3.1).
 - Twice as great among men who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (11.4% vs. 5.7% of no violence group; OR=2.1; 95% CI=0.6-8.0).

Table 23. Social/Emotional Support: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2001)

	Receive Social and Emotional Support		
	Rarely or Never	Always, Usually, Sometimes	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	42 (10.5)	406 (89.5)	2.0 (1.2-3.1)
Sexual Only	4 (11.4)	16 (88.6)	2.1 (0.6-8.0)
Physical & Sexual	7 (21.9)	28 (78.1)	4.7 (1.8-12.0)
No Violence	119 (5.7)	1617 (94.3)	Referent

-Questions concerning social support were not asked in 2002.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “always, usually, sometimes” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Care: *Having A Regular Health Care Provider*

Women's Experiences (See Table 24)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having a regular health care provider were:
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (79.0% vs. 88.2% of the no violence group; OR=0.5, 95% CI=0.4-0.7).
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (83.6% vs. 88.2% of the no violence group; OR=0.7, 95% CI=0.5-0.9).
 - Smaller among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (83.8% vs. 88.2% of the no violence group; OR=0.7, 95% CI=0.4-1.1).

Table 24. Regular Health Care Provider: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Have Regular Health Care Provider		
	Yes	No	OR (95% CI)
	n (%)	n (%)	
Physical Only	1127 (83.6)	207 (16.4)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)
Sexual Only	263 (83.8)	44 (16.2)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)
Physical & Sexual	589 (79.0)	153 (21.0)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)
No Violence	6211 (88.2)	685 (11.8)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Having A Regular Health Care Provider*

Men's Experiences (See Table 25)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having a regular health care provider were:
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (75.1% vs. 85.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.5, 95% CI=0.4-0.7).
 - Smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (74.8% vs. 85.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.5, 95% CI=0.2-1.2).

Table 25. Regular Health Care Provider: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Have Regular Health Care Provider		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	871 (75.1)	236 (24.9)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)
Sexual Only	56 (82.6)	12 (17.5)	0.8 (0.3-1.9)
Physical & Sexual	56 (74.8)	12 (25.3)	0.5 (0.2-1.2)
No Violence	4023 (85.4)	561 (14.6)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
 -Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Care: *Types of Health Care Providers*

Women's Experiences (See Table 26)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, women with different violence experiences during adulthood differed significantly in terms of the types of health care providers that they saw.

Table 26. Types of Providers: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Types of Providers							
	Private	Public Health Clinic	Hospital Outpatient Department	Hospital Emergency Room	Urgent Care Center	Other	No Usual Place	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	819 (83.9)	89 (8.1)	15 (0.9)	14 (2.1)	25 (1.4)	13 (1.0)	15 (2.5)	$\chi^2 = 33.82$, df=18 (p = 0.01)
Sexual Only	167 (72.0)	20 (10.1)	5 (4.3)	3 (2.2)	7 (2.1)	10 (7.4)	4 (1.7)	
Physical & Sexual	381 (72.9)	63 (11.3)	24 (4.1)	16 (3.7)	13 (2.6)	13 (2.2)	17 (3.3)	
No Violence	4298 (81.3)	376 (8.7)	99 (2.1)	74 (1.6)	142 (2.9)	92 (2.0)	75 (1.5)	

-Questions concerning the types of providers were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

- χ^2 = Chi square test. df=degrees of freedom.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates and statistical tests.

Health Care: *Types of Health Care Providers*

Men's Experiences (See Table 27)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, men with different violence experiences during adulthood differed significantly in terms of the types of health care providers that they saw.

Table 27. Types of Providers: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Types of Providers							
	Private	Public Health Clinic	Hospital Outpatient Department	Hospital Emergency Room	Urgent Care Center	Other	No Usual Place	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	Test (p-value)
Physical Only	496 (63.7)	83 (11.3)	29 (4.2)	33 (5.9)	46 (7.8)	29 (2.4)	40 (4.8)	$\chi^2 = 55.96$, df=18 (p < 0.0001)
Sexual Only	42 (83.9)	8 (10.6)	2 (3.4)	1 (2.1)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	
Physical & Sexual	28 (72.4)	7 (15.5)	1 (0.5)	0 (--)	3 (1.4)	4 (8.9)	1 (1.3)	
No Violence	2479 (74.8)	264 (8.7)	119 (3.3)	92 (3.4)	149 (4.9)	71 (2.6)	101 (2.4)	

-Questions concerning the types of providers were not asked in 2000.
 -The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 χ^2 = Chi square test. df = degrees of freedom.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
 -Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n < 5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates and statistical tests.

Health Care: *Flu Shots*

Women's Experiences (See Table 28)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odd of having received a flu shot in the past year were:
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood (24.1% vs. 34.9% of the no violence group; OR=0.6; 95% CI=0.4-0.8).
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (26.2% vs. 34.9% of the no violence group; OR=0.7; 95% CI=0.6-0.8).
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (25.9% vs. 34.9% of the no violence group; OR=0.7; 95% CI=0.5-0.8).

Table 28. Flu Shots: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	379 (26.2)	953 (73.8)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)
Sexual Only	93 (24.1)	215 (75.9)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)
Physical & Sexual	203 (25.9)	539 (74.1)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)
No Violence	2586 (34.9)	4304 (65.1)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Flu Shots*

Men's Experiences (See Table 29)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having received a flu shot in the past year were:
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (12.3% vs. 31.0% of the no violence group; OR=0.3; 95% CI=0.2-0.6).
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (25.5% vs. 31.0% of the no violence group; OR=0.8; 95% CI=0.6-0.9).

Table 29. Flu Shots: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	319 (25.5)	789 (74.5)	0.8 (0.6-0.9)
Sexual Only	24 (28.5)	44 (71.5)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)
Physical & Sexual	14 (12.3)	54 (87.8)	0.3 (0.2-0.6)
No Violence	1599 (31.0)	2972 (69.0)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
 -Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Care: *Dental Visits*

Women's Experiences (See Table 30)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having visited a dentist in the past year were:
 - Significantly smaller among women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (58.3% vs. 73.0% of the no violence group; OR=0.5, 95% CI=0.4-0.7).

Table 30. Dental Visits: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Visited Dentist/Dental Clinic in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	751 (70.9)	309 (29.1)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)
Sexual Only	177 (73.5)	60 (26.5)	1.0 (0.7-1.6)
Physical & Sexual	380 (58.3)	196 (41.7)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)
No Violence	4074 (73.0)	1430 (27.0)	Referent

-Questions concerning dental visits were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Dental Visits*

Men's Experiences (See Table 31)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having visited a dentist during the past year were:
 - Smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (54.2% vs. 66.0% of the no violence group; OR=0.6, 95% CI=0.3-1.4).

Table 31. Dental Visits: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Visited Dentist/Dental Clinic in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	602 (66.0)	300 (34.0)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)
Sexual Only	37 (61.3)	22 (38.7)	0.8 (0.4-1.8)
Physical & Sexual	33 (54.2)	20 (45.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.4)
No Violence	2521 (66.0)	1124 (34.0)	Referent

-Questions concerning dental visits were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Mammograms and Clinical Breast Exams*

Women's Experiences (See Table 32)

- Based on the 2000 and 2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having a mammogram within the past year were:
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (61.2% vs. 72.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.6, 95% CI=0.4-0.9).
 - Smaller among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (66.2% vs. 72.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.7, 95% CI=0.5-1.2).
- Based on the 2000 and 2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having a clinical breast exam within the past year were:
 - Significantly smaller among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood (70.5% vs. 80.4% of the no violence group; OR=0.6, 95% CI=0.4-0.9).

Table 32. Breast Exams: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000 and 2002)

	Had Mammogram in Past 12 Months			Had Clinical Breast Exam in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	372 (70.0)	150 (30.0)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	604 (79.4)	139 (20.7)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)
Sexual Only	77 (66.2)	38 (33.8)	0.7 (0.5-1.2)	121 (70.5)	46 (29.6)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)
Physical & Sexual	171 (61.2)	112 (38.8)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	296 (75.3)	104 (24.7)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)
No Violence	2182 (72.4)	827 (27.6)	Referent	3168 (80.4)	749 (19.6)	Referent

-Questions concerning mammograms and breast exams were not asked in 2001.
 -The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Pap Tests*

Women's Experiences (See Table 33)

- Based on the 2000 and 2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having a pap test in the past year were:
 - Smaller among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (67.6% vs. 75.1% of the no violence group; OR=0.7, 95% CI: 0.4-1.1).

Table 33. Pap Smears: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000 and 2002)

	Had Pap Smear in Past 12 Months		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	583 (73.9)	189 (26.1)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)
Sexual Only	122 (67.6)	55 (32.4)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)
Physical & Sexual	296 (73.7)	115 (26.3)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)
No Violence	3010 (75.1)	1076 (24.9)	Referent

-Questions concerning pap tests were not asked in 2001.
-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: *Use of Family Planning Services*

Women's Experiences (See Table 34)

- Based on the 2000 and 2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of using family planning services at some time during their lifetime were:
 - Twice as great among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (49.7% vs. 26.4% of the no violence group; OR=2.8, 95% CI=1.9-4.0).
 - Twice as great among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood (41.6% vs. 26.4% of the no violence group; OR=2.0 95% CI=1.1-3.4).
 - Greater among women who experienced physical assault only during adulthood (40.4% vs. 26.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.9, 95% CI=1.3-2.7).

Health Care: *Use of Family Planning Services*

Table 34. Use of Family Planning Services: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000 and 2002)

	Ever Use Family Planning Services		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	147 (40.4)	264 (59.6)	1.9 (1.3-2.7)
Sexual Only	41 (41.6)	56 (58.4)	2.0 (1.1-3.4)
Physical & Sexual	125 (49.7)	150 (50.3)	2.8 (1.9-4.0)
No Violence	400 (26.4)	1241 (73.6)	Referent

- Questions concerning use of family planning services were not asked in 2001.
- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- “During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: Contraception Use

Women's Experiences (See Table 35)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, and restricting the analysis to those who were sexually active and in a heterosexual relationship, there were no statistically significant differences in the current contraception use between women who had not experienced violence during adulthood and women who had experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood.

Table 35. Contraception Use: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Current Use of Contraception		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	356 (70.2)	144 (29.8)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)
Sexual Only	94 (76.1)	31 (23.9)	1.3 (0.7-2.3)
Physical & Sexual	192 (68.1)	93 (31.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)
No Violence	1624 (71.3)	613 (28.7)	Referent

-These analyses are restricted to those who are sexually active and in a heterosexual relationship.
-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: Contraception Use

Men's Experiences (See Table 36)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, and restricting the analysis to those who were sexually active and in a heterosexual relationship, there were no statistically significant differences in the current contraception use between men who had not experienced violence during adulthood and men who had experienced some type of physical and/or sexual violence during adulthood.

Table 36. Contraception Use: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Current Use of Contraception		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	166 (60.8)	111 (39.2)	0.8 (0.6-1.3)
Sexual Only	4 (43.6)	9 (56.5)	0.4 (0.1-1.8)
Physical & Sexual	8 (64.4)	6 (35.6)	1.0 (0.2-5.2)
No Violence	690 (64.6)	412 (35.4)	Referent

-These analyses are restricted to those who are sexually active and in a heterosexual relationship
-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
-"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
-People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
-People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
-People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
-People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Care: HIV Tests

Women's Experiences (See Table 37)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having had an HIV test were:
 - Three times greater among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (71.1% vs. 43.8% of the no violence group; OR=3.2, 95% CI=2.5-4.1).
 - Two times greater among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood (62.8% vs. 43.8% of the no violence group; OR=2.2, 95% CI=1.5-3.1).
 - Greater among women who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (59.6% vs. 43.8% of the no violence group; OR=1.9, 95% CI=1.5-2.3).

Table 37. HIV Tests: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Ever Tested for HIV		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	641 (59.6)	457 (40.4)	1.9 (1.5-2.3)
Sexual Only	151 (62.8)	106 (37.2)	2.2 (1.5-3.1)
Physical & Sexual	444 (71.1)	195 (28.9)	3.2 (2.5-4.1)
No Violence	2007 (43.8)	2680 (56.2)	Referent

- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- “During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: HIV Tests

Men's Experiences (See Table 38)

- Based on the 2000-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced physical or sexual violence during adulthood, the odds of having had an HIV test were:
 - Twice as great among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (65.4% vs. 41.0% of the no violence group; OR=2.7, 95% CI=1.2-5.9).
 - Twice as great among men who experienced physical violence only during adulthood (57.8% vs. 41.0% of the no violence group; OR=2.0, 95% CI=1.6-2.5).

Table 38. HIV Tests: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2000-2002)

	Ever Tested for HIV		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	540 (57.8)	375 (42.2)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)
Sexual Only	25 (49.3)	19 (50.7)	1.4 (0.6-3.2)
Physical & Sexual	38 (65.4)	22 (34.7)	2.7 (1.2-5.9)
No Violence	1428 (41.0)	1878 (59.0)	Referent

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
 -The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
 -"During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
 -People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
 -People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
 -People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
 -People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
 -OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
 -Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.
 -Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Health Care: Counseling Concerning Condom Use to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Women's Experiences (See Table 39)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, compared to women who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of being counseled by a health care provider regarding the use of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases were:
 - Twice as great among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (28.8% vs. 16.4% of the no violence group; OR=2.1, 95% CI=1.5, 2.9).
 - Greater among women who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this association did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (24.9% vs. 16.4% of the no violence group; OR=1.7, 95% CI=1.0-2.9).

Table 39. Counseling Concerning Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence – BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Ever Been Counseled by Health Provider about Condom Use for Prevention of STDs		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	177 (18.7)	766 (81.4)	1.2 (0.9-1.6)
Sexual Only	43 (24.9)	176 (75.1)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)
Physical & Sexual	118 (28.8)	424 (71.2)	2.1 (1.5-2.9)
No Violence	605 (16.4)	3521 (83.6)	Referent

-Questions concerning this topic were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Health Care: Counseling Concerning Condom Use to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Men's Experiences (See Table 40)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of being counseled by a health care provider regarding the use of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases were:
 - Twice as great among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (20.9% vs. 10.6% of the no violence group; OR=2.2, 95% CI=0.6-7.7).
 - Greater among men who experienced sexual violence only during adulthood, however, this difference did not reach the traditional level of statistical significance (17.6% vs. 10.6% of the no violence group; OR=1.8, 95% CI=0.6-5.1).

Table 40. Counseling Concerning Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence – BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Ever Been Counseled by Health Provider about Condom Use for Prevention of STDs		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	118 (13.5)	708 (86.5)	1.3 (0.9-1.9)
Sexual Only	8 (17.6)	32 (82.4)	1.8 (0.6-5.1)
Physical & Sexual	8 (20.9)	45 (79.1)	2.2 (0.6-7.7)
No Violence	300 (10.6)	2660 (89.4)	Referent

-Questions concerning this topic were not asked in 2000.

-The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.

-The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

-“During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.

-People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.

-People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.

-People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.

-People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.

-OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.

-Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

-Caution is urged in interpreting analyses based on small cell sizes (especially those in which n<5) since such samples may produce unstable estimates.

Firearms In or Around the Home

Women's Experiences (See Table 41)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, there were no statistically significant differences in the odds of having a firearm in or around the home between women who did not experience violence during adulthood and women who experienced some type of violence during adulthood.

Table 41. Firearms In or Around the Home: Comparison of Women Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood With Women Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Firearms In or Around the Home		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	337 (40.0)	710 (60.0)	1.2 (1.0-1.5)
Sexual Only	54 (27.5)	177 (72.5)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)
Physical & Sexual	156 (32.3)	412 (67.7)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)
No Violence	1709 (35.5)	3714 (64.5)	Referent

- Questions concerning firearms were not asked in 2000.
- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- “During adulthood” is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the “physical only” group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the “sexual only” group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the “physical & sexual” group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the “no violence” group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The “no violence” and “no” categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.

Firearms In or Around the Home

Men's Experiences (See Table 42)

- Based on the 2001-2002 surveys, compared to men who had not experienced violence during adulthood, the odds of having a firearm in or around the home were:
 - Significantly smaller among men who experienced both physical and sexual violence during adulthood (26.7% vs. 48.6% of the no violence group; OR=0.4, 95% CI=0.2-0.8).

Table 42. Firearms In or Around the Home: Comparison of Men Who Have Experienced Violence During Adulthood with Men Who Have Not Experienced Violence - BRFSS Data (2001-2002)

	Firearms In or Around the Home		
	Yes	No	
	n (%)	n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Physical Only	446 (48.6)	415 (51.5)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)
Sexual Only	30 (49.7)	24 (50.3)	1.0 (0.5-2.3)
Physical & Sexual	22 (26.7)	32 (73.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)
No Violence	1682 (48.6)	1835 (51.4)	Referent

- Questions concerning firearms were not asked in 2000.
- The actual sample sizes (n) are presented; they have not been adjusted for the sampling weights.
- The percentages (%) have been adjusted for the sampling weights to estimate the prevalence for North Carolina; they may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.
- "During adulthood" is defined to include the time between turning 18 years of age and the BRFSS survey.
- People are in the "physical only" group if they experienced physical violence but not sexual violence.
- People are in the "sexual only" group if they experienced sexual violence but not physical violence.
- People are in the "physical & sexual" group if they experienced both of these types of violence.
- People are in the "no violence" group if they experienced neither physical nor sexual violence.
- OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval. The "no violence" and "no" categories are used as referent groups.
- Statistically significant findings are presented in boldface type.